

# ***EOPS PROGRAMS DIVISION NEWSLETTER***

## ***November 2002***

Recipients are encouraged to share the Executive Office of Public Safety (EOPS) Programs Division newsletter with all agency personnel and community colleagues through email or by posting the newsletter.

Please note: Many of the documents cited in the newsletter require Adobe Acrobat Reader. This software can be downloaded for free at: <http://www.adobe.com/products/acrobat/readstep.html>

### **Announcements**

The FBI's 2001 crime statistics for **Massachusetts** are available to be viewed or downloaded from the Statistical Analysis Center, EOPS Programs Division web site at <http://www.state.ma.us/ccj/sacpubs.htm>. These crime statistics include Massachusetts Local Crime Statistics, 2001; Index Crime Statistics, 1999-2001; Violent Crime Statistics, 1991-2001; and Property Crime Statistics, 1991-2001.

**“Advanced Problem Analysis, Crime Analysis, and Crime Mapping Training Course”** As part of the services provided by the Crime Mapping Laboratory (CML), the Police Foundation is offering a free 1 ½ week Advanced Problem Analysis, Crime Analysis, and Crime Mapping Training Course, **Tuesday, April 22 through Thursday May 1, 2003**. The purpose of this training course is to convene a select group of individuals with experience in the disciplines of law enforcement analysis who wish to enhance their analytical skills and engage in action research/problem analysis. This course exposes participants to the application of criminological theory and research methods in a law enforcement environment, intermediate and advanced spatial analysis techniques, collection and analysis of different types of data sources, evaluation of responses to crime problems, and problem analysis case studies. The course will not include hands-on computer training; instead, it will be conducted in a workshop format where participants will engage in rigorous discussion, critique current analysis methods, and implement course concepts.

This course is designed for individuals who are already experienced with basic problem solving, crime analysis, crime mapping, or law enforcement analysis. This course is not only for civilian crime analysts; research analysts, sworn crime analysts, and law enforcement planners are encouraged to apply. Note: Applicants must be state or local law enforcement personnel (sworn or civilian).

Because this is an advanced course, each applicant will need to submit an application packet in order to be considered for the course. Between eight and ten individuals will be selected to participate in the training based on the merits of their applications. For more detailed information about this course and the specific application requirements, and to request the complete training announcement, please e-mail Mary Velasco at [mvelasco@policefoundation.org](mailto:mvelasco@policefoundation.org) or call (202) 833-1460.

Initial review of applications will take place on **November 15, 2002**.

**“The radKIDS Personal Empowerment Safety Education Program”** radKIDS is a nationally recognized personal safety and life skills educational program developed to help children recognize, avoid, resist and when necessary, escape the cycle of violence in their lives. Children face the threat of potential violence everyday in their lives whether it is the threat of abduction, bullying, sexual assault, molestation, or child abuse and, as a result, they need realistic choices to escape these threats of violence. radKIDS provides realistic and empowering personal safety education for both children and parents. The radKIDS program is based in **West Harwich, Massachusetts**, and will be conducting an Instructor Training and Certification Program in **West Roxbury, Massachusetts**, on **December 11-12-13, 2002**. radKIDS Instructors have helped over 70 children in the first three years escape abduction and sexual assault in their lives. radKIDS was featured last month on America's Most Wanted as the program to help your children escape the threat of abduction. For more information visit the website at [www.radKIDS.org](http://www.radKIDS.org) or call 508-430-2080.

### **“National Crime Victims' Rights Week Awards 2003: Honoring Those Who Bring Honor to Victims”**

Nominate an individual, program, or organization for the Office for Victims of Crime (OVC's) national crime victim service awards (the highest federal honor for victim services). Recipients will be honored during the federal commemoration of National Crime Victims' Rights Week 2003. Nominations are due by **December 31, 2002**.

<http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/ovc/ncvrw/awards/2003/welcome.html>

**“Balanced and Restorative Justice”** The Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, through the Juvenile Accountability Incentive Block Grants Training and Technical Assistance Program, is offering a 6-week online course in **Balanced and Restorative Justice (BARJ)**. BARJ is a framework for juvenile justice reform that seeks to engage citizens and community groups in a more effective response to youth crime. The courses will be offered October 28 to December 6, 2002; January 6 to February 14, 2003; February 24 to April 4, 2003; April 14 to May 23, 2003. The course is free but, if you choose, you can earn CEUs from Florida Gulf Coast University for a fee of \$20. Classes will be filled on a first-come–first-served basis, so sign up now. For more information on this course and to register, visit the web site at: <http://cps.fgcu.edu/cpsp/BARJ/information.html>

## **Funding Opportunities**

### **From the Federal Government**

#### **“Solicitation for the Evaluation of the Serious and Violent Offender Reentry Initiative”**

<http://www.ncjrs.org/pdffiles1/nij/sl000578.pdf>

The purpose of this solicitation is to seek applications for a grant to evaluate programs receiving funding under the Reentry Solicitation. Specifically, this solicitation seeks to award funding to measure the costs and impacts of programs that receive funding under the Initiative.

**Application Deadline:** November 25, 2002

**Eligibility Requirements:** Researchers from all disciplines are eligible to apply.

**Grant Period:** The proposed project period should not exceed five years.

#### **“Mapping and Analysis for Public Safety: Funding for Spatial Data Analysis”**

<http://www.ncjrs.org/pdffiles1/nij/sl000591.pdf>

The National Institute of Justice (NIJ), through its Mapping and Analysis for Public Safety (MAPS) program requests proposals to conduct research that uses or develops leading-edge spatial analytic methods. The NIJ MAPS program supports research, evaluation, development, and dissemination of Geographic Information System (GIS) technology and the spatial analysis of crime.

**Application Deadline:** January 15, 2003

**Eligibility Requirements:** Researchers from all disciplines are encouraged to apply.

**Maximum Award Amount:** up to \$300,000

**Number of Awards Made:** 3-4

**Grant Period:** 2 years

#### **“Solicitation for Research on Sexual Violence”** <http://www.ncjrs.org/txtfiles1/nij/sl000582.txt>

The National Institute of Justice (NIJ) is soliciting proposals for research on sexual violence against women age 12 and older by strangers and non-strangers.

**Letter of Intent:** January 17, 2003

**Application Deadline:** February 21, 2003

**Eligibility Requirements:** Researchers from all disciplines are eligible to apply; this solicitation is for research and evaluation only; requests for funds for program support or development will not be considered.

**Maximum Award Amount:** total of \$1 million

**Number of Awards Made:** up to 4

#### **“Project Helping Outreach Programs to Expand”**

<http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/ovc/fund/hopeappkit/sl000572.pdf>

The Office for Victims of Crime (OVC) is soliciting for applications for funding to provide resources to grassroots community-based organizations to improve outreach and services to crime victims. Funds may be used to support the following activities: 1) develop, print, and publish a newsletter and/or program materials, 2) train advocates and volunteers, 3) purchase training materials, 4) support victim outreach efforts, and 5) recruit volunteers. Additional costs may include computer equipment, office supplies, local travel expenses for advocates and volunteers, telephone service, and membership to crime victim organizations.

**Application Deadline:** open solicitation contingent upon funding availability

**Eligibility Requirements:** Nonprofit grassroots community-based victim service programs that do not receive federal VOCA victim assistance grant funding.

**Maximum Award Amount:** \$5,000

**Grant Period:** 12 months

## **Research and Statistics**

**“Massachusetts Local Law Enforcement Terrorism Response and Preparedness”** The **Massachusetts** Local Law Enforcement Administrative Survey was a product of the Executive Office of Public Safety’s desire to identify the needs of law enforcement agencies across the Commonwealth. The survey consisted of 12 sections that collected general information on each police department’s community policing structure, crime analysis procedures, terrorism preparedness, accreditation, conveyances, infrastructure, equipment, communications and information technology capabilities, personnel, training, and general comments. Three hundred fifty-one departments (351) received this survey; this document is based on the 346 responses received to date.

The **Massachusetts** Local Law Enforcement Administrative Survey included a section on terrorism to identify the impact of the terrorist attacks on local police functioning and assess the existing operational, training and equipment needs of local police. In summary, the Survey found: 210 police departments reported that they have a Critical Incident Management Plan and 159 department reported that they coordinated with neighboring departments to develop a management plan for terrorism response; the most common equipment needs identified to combat a terrorist attack were: personal protection equipment against biological/chemical attacks (45.0 %), gas masks (36.7%), radios and other communications equipment (25.8%), weapons (13.8%), and mobile command vehicles (12.5%); the most commonly identified training needs included training to respond to weapons of mass destruction, such as nuclear, biological, or chemical weapons (32.4%), general anti-terrorism training (29.7%), and critical incident response and command training (17.6% and 17.1%, respectively).

<http://www.state.ma.us/ccj/sacpubs.htm>

**“Crime in the United States, 2001”** This annual report of the FBI presents a compendium of data on offenses known, clearances, arrests, and law enforcement employment at national, regional, state, and agency levels. Nationally, the total crime rate increased 2.1%, the first increase since 1991. Also, there was an increase in violent crime (0.8%), property crime (2.3%), murder (2.5%), rape (0.3%), robbery (3.7%), burglary (2.9%), Larceny (1.5%), and motor vehicle theft (5.7%).

Likewise, Massachusetts experienced a similar increase in crime statistics. There was an increase in total crime (2.9%), violent crime (1.2%), property crime (3.2%), and murder (16%), robbery (11.4%), and rape (9.4%).

<http://www.fbi.gov/ucr/01cius.htm>

**“Indicators of School Crime and Safety, 2002”** Crime in schools continues to decline. Violent victimization rates for students varied from a high of 59 violent victimizations per 1,000 students in 1993 to a low of 26 per 1,000 students in 2000. The percentage of students who said they were victims of violent and property crimes at school, decreased from 10% of all students in 1995 to 6% in 2001. In 1993, 1995, 1997, 1999, and 2001, between 7% and 9% of students reported being threatened or injured in the previous 12 months with a weapon such as a gun, knife, or club on school property.

<http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/pub/pdf/iscs02.pdf>

**“Drug Use Trends”** Reported use of marijuana by high school seniors peaked in 1978 at 37.1% and declined to its lowest level of 11.9% in 1992. Since 1998, current estimates of past month use of marijuana have remained relatively unchanged. In 2001, past month marijuana use among 12th, 10th, and 8<sup>th</sup> graders was estimated at 22.4%, 19.8%, and 9.2%, respectively.

<http://www.whitehousedrugpolicy.gov/publications/factsht/druguse/drugusetrends.pdf>

**“The 2001-2002 Partnership Attitude Tracking Study (PATs)”** This study surveyed 1,219 parents across the country from December 2001 to January 2002. Ninety-two percent of all parents have heard about Ecstasy. Parents of children in grades 7 to 12 are more likely to have heard about Ecstasy (93%) than parents of younger children in grades 4 to 6 (89%). One of every two parents in America (49%) is unclear about Ecstasy’s effects on users, and 60% of all parents are unsure of what’s in the drug. Only 1% of parents believe their teen might have tried the drug. Teen use of Ecstasy which has jumped 71% since 1999 is now equal to or greater than adolescent consumption of cocaine, crack, heroin, LSD and methamphetamine.

<http://www.drugfreeamerica.org/Templates/pats.asp?ws=PDF&vol=1&grp=NewsCenter&cat=National+Surveys&top=PATS+2001-2002>

**"Reentry Trends in United States"** Nationally, at least 95% of all State prisoners will be released from prison at some point; nearly 80% will be released to parole supervision. In 2000, about 571,000 State prison inmates were released to the community after serving time in prison. Nearly 33% of State prison releases in 1999 were drug offenders, 25% were violent offenders, and 31% were property offenders. Among national State parole discharges in 1999, 42% successfully completed their term of supervision; relatively unchanged since 1990.

<http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/reentry/reentry.htm>

**"Census of State and Local Law Enforcement Agencies, 2000"** As of June 2000, nearly 18,000 State and local agencies across the nation employed the equivalent of at least 1 full-time sworn officer with general arrest powers. State and local agencies had 708,022 full-time sworn personnel and 311,474 full-time civilian employees. About 15% of sworn personnel primarily handled criminal investigations. About 6% primarily performed jail-related duties, and 5% handled court-related duties such as providing court security or serving civil process.

<http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/pub/pdf/cslla00.pdf>

**"HIV in Prison, 2000"** Between 1995 and 2000, the number of HIV-positive prisoners grew at a slower rate (3%) than the overall prison population (16%). The overall rate of confirmed AIDS among the Nation's prison population (0.52%) was about 4 times the rate in U.S. general population (0.13%). At yearend 2000, 3.6% of all female State prison inmates nationwide were HIV positive, compared to 2.2% of males.

<http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/pub/pdf/hivp00.pdf>

**"Study Demonstrates That Marijuana Smokers Experience Significant Withdrawal"** A National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA) study has found that marijuana smokers who stop using the drug while in their home environment suffer withdrawal symptoms that appear as severe as those associated with tobacco-smoking.

[http://www.drugabuse.gov/NIDA\\_notes/NNVol17N3/Demonstrates.html](http://www.drugabuse.gov/NIDA_notes/NNVol17N3/Demonstrates.html)

## **Resources**

**"Technical Assistance Resource Guides"** The Juvenile Accountability Incentive Block Grants (JAIBG) Training and Technical Assistance Program of the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention announces the availability of five **JAIBG Technical Assistance Resource Guides**. Hard copies of the guides can be requested by calling Development Services Group, Inc. at 1-877-GO-JAIBG (877-465-2424) or they can be downloaded at:

[http://www.dsgonline.com/projects\\_jaibg\\_publications\\_tat.html](http://www.dsgonline.com/projects_jaibg_publications_tat.html). The Technical Resource Guide titles are: Immediate Sanctions in an Accountability-Based System; Intermediate Sanctions in an Accountability-Based System; Secure Care in an Accountability-Based System, Aftercare and Reentry in an Accountability-Based System, and Specialized Courts: Youth, Drug, and Gun Courts in an Accountability-Based System. Three additional Resource Guides pertaining to Prosecutors, Schools, and Information Technology and Systems Integration will be available soon on the web site.

**"Inhalants Prevention – Parents Guide"** The Partnership for a Drug-Free America created a special section of their website to help parents seeking specific information, guidance and resources about inhalants. It features personal stories, fact sheets, parenting tips, street names for inhalants, a quiz, and video spots.

[http://www.drugfreeamerica.com/Templates/Inhalants\\_Category.asp?ws=PDF&vol=1&grp=Parents%2FCaregivers&cat=Inhalants+Prevention%2DParent%27s+Guide&top=Articles](http://www.drugfreeamerica.com/Templates/Inhalants_Category.asp?ws=PDF&vol=1&grp=Parents%2FCaregivers&cat=Inhalants+Prevention%2DParent%27s+Guide&top=Articles)

**"Law Enforcement Tech Guide: How to plan, purchase and manage technology (successfully!)"** This guide presents best practices in strategic information technology planning and procurement, reveals pitfalls to avoid, and consolidates and expands on the various sources of information currently available to provide law enforcement agencies with the tools they need to successfully achieve their IT goals. This comprehensive guide is designed to help law enforcement personnel whose agencies are preparing projects including computer-aided dispatch, records management, mobile computing, automated booking systems, and automated fingerprint identification systems, as well as crime analysis software and various geographic information systems.

[http://www.usdoj.gov/cops/cp\\_resources/pubs\\_ppse/default.htm#TechGuide](http://www.usdoj.gov/cops/cp_resources/pubs_ppse/default.htm#TechGuide)

**"Ethics Toolkit"** addresses police ethics, and includes a copy of the Oath of Honor suitable for framing, a video that reviews the Oath of Honor and its meaning, a guide to conducting a sign-on campaign, a model policy, a bibliography, in-service training material, a list of the COPS Regional Community Policing Institutes, which provide free ethics and integrity training, and additional resources.

<http://63.251.80.207/profassist/ethics/index.htm>

**"Bringing Victims into Community Policing"** This guide focuses on the role of crime victims in advancing community policing. It examines the benefits of developing strong relationships between crime victims, crime victim organizations, and the police, and also includes a discussion of repeat victimization and a model policy for the prevention of repeat victimization. The three "First Responder" guides in this publication are to assist those officers who make first contact with victims of residential burglary, automobile theft, and domestic violence. [http://www.usdoj.gov/cops/pdf/cp\\_resources/pubs\\_ppse/e03021477.pdf](http://www.usdoj.gov/cops/pdf/cp_resources/pubs_ppse/e03021477.pdf)

**"Community Policing and the New Immigrants: Latinos in Chicago"** This report focuses on the experiences of Chicago's burgeoning Latino population and their involvement in the Chicago Alternative Policing Strategy (CAPS), a citywide community policing initiative. The evaluation finds that involvement in community policing has been relatively modest among Chicago's Latinos, and they have reaped fewer benefits (e.g., declining crime rates and improving neighborhood conditions) than other segments of the city's diverse population. This report describes police efforts to integrate Latinos in CAPS and details Latinos' awareness and perceptions of CAPS. <http://www.ncjrs.org/pdffiles1/nij/189908.pdf>

**"Reducing Gun Violence: Evaluation of the Indianapolis Police Department's Directed Patrol Project"** This Special Report, part of the National Institute of Justice's (NIJ's) Reducing Gun Violence series, examines the effects of directed patrol tactics in two high-crime areas in Indianapolis. <http://www.ncjrs.org/pdffiles1/nij/188740.pdf>

**"False Burglar Alarms"** This guide examines current police responses and presents alternative strategies to address the problems associated with false burglar alarms. The guide reviews the factors that may increase the risks of false burglar alarms and suggests questions to ask when analyzing a false alarm problem. Finally, it reviews responses to the problem and what is known about them from evaluative research and police practice.

[http://www.usdoj.gov/cops/pdf/cp\\_resources/guidebooks/e05021556.pdf](http://www.usdoj.gov/cops/pdf/cp_resources/guidebooks/e05021556.pdf)

**"Shoplifting"** This guide discusses measures to reduce shoplifting. It focuses mainly on the usual shoplifting method of concealing items in clothing or bags and distinguishes between casual, opportunistic shoplifting and shoplifting by more experienced "professionals." The guide reviews factors that may increase the risks of shoplifting and suggests questions to ask when analyzing the problem. Finally, it reviews responses to the problem and what is known about them from evaluative research and police practice.

[http://www.usdoj.gov/cops/pdf/cp\\_resources/guidebooks/e11011345.PDF](http://www.usdoj.gov/cops/pdf/cp_resources/guidebooks/e11011345.PDF)

**"First Response to Victims of Crime Who Have a Disability"** This handbook provides information to help law enforcement respond to victims of certain types of crime who have a disability. The handbook also addresses two Federal laws that prohibit discrimination against individuals with disabilities the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 and Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 and includes a directory of service providers.

<http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/ovc/publications/infores/firstrep/2002/welcome.html>

**"Using DNA to Solve Cold Cases"** This is a practical resource for law enforcement personnel who review old, cold, or unsolved cases that may be solved through the use of DNA technology and databases. The report looks at the science and technology of DNA testing and databases and provides background information on legal and practical considerations for applying DNA technology to unsolved cases. It also delivers a step-by-step process to help investigators select cases that would most likely be solved with DNA evidence.

<http://www.ncjrs.org/pdffiles1/nij/194197.pdf>

**"Reducing Gun Violence: Evaluation of the Indianapolis Police Department's Directed Patrol Project"** This report examines the effects of directed patrol tactics in two high crime areas in Indianapolis.

<http://www.ncjrs.org/pdffiles1/nij/188740.pdf>

### **“Gun Violence: Making Connections with Suicide, Domestic Violence, and Substance Abuse”**

Frequently, firearm fatalities occur in the context of domestic violence, suicide or acts committed under the influence of alcohol and/or other drugs. Because gun violence is related to these other social problems, it must be considered more than just a criminal justice issue. It is also a public health issue that should be addressed by domestic violence prevention advocates, suicide prevention groups, and substance abuse prevention coalitions on a regular basis. This Action Kit is designed to assist those working to prevent domestic violence, suicide, and alcohol and other drug abuse, to: become well-educated about the links between each of these problems and gun violence; and integrate this knowledge into work and activities with peers and clients.

<http://www.jointogether.org/sa/files/pdf/Connections.pdf>

Reaching out to the Deaf Community – **The National Domestic Violence Hotline TTY Number** is 800-787-3224.

**The Massachusetts Office for Victim Assistance (MOVA)** launched a new web site:

[www.mass.gov/mova](http://www.mass.gov/mova). This web site features resources and information for victims and providers.

### **Anti-Terrorism Resources**

**“A Method to Assess the Vulnerability of U.S. Chemical Facilities”** This report is a tool for assessing the potential security risks at chemical facilities, focusing on terrorist or criminal actions that could have significant national impact or could cause the airborne release of hazardous chemicals resulting in deaths and contamination.

<http://www.ncjrs.org/pdffiles1/nij/195171.pdf>

**“Crisis Information Management Software (CIMS) Feature Comparison Report”** This NIJ Special Report compares 10 crisis information management software products currently used by emergency management agencies (EMAs). The products examined were specifically designed to augment EMA responses to crisis situations and enhance emergency management planning and mitigation.

<http://www.ncjrs.org/pdffiles1/nij/197065.pdf>

### **Contact Information**

**Suggestions?** We welcome and encourage your comments regarding this electronic newsletter. Please email Patricia Bergin, Research Analyst, Massachusetts Statistical Analysis Center, at: [patricia.bergin@state.ma.us](mailto:patricia.bergin@state.ma.us).

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Please visit the Programs Division web site at: <http://www.state.ma.us/ccj/>

#### **Department of Justice agency web sites:**

NCJRS <http://www.ncjrs.org/>

OJP <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/>

BJA <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/BJA/>

BJS <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/>

OJJDP <http://ojjdp.ncjrs.org/>

NIJ <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/nij/>